

ond to none.

REUNION GREETINGS.

"Let us work together, old members and

that our motte is Pro Patria (for our country)."

It it not true that when once you have at

tended a Loyal Home Workers Reunion you

Reunion by Lida M. Bonney, Slate Lick, Pa.,

"We enjoyed ourselves so thoroughly at the

Rennion last year that it is a disappointment

with towering monuments, while the fragrant

There are dome of white blossoms where swel-

There are plows in the furrow where the war-

There are songs where they lifted up Rachel's

"The American of to-day is a Nationalist, not

a sectionalist. We have heard of the New

two linked with a common patriotism have

GEORGIA MARTIN'S GREETINGS.

And, then, after the week of Grand Army dis-

there a refreshment stand in this cave?"

the 50-cent sandwiches the other party had,"

the hall for the boys, and we four girls lay

all were experiences never to be forgotten, and

we each declared that, had we known what

awaited us in Mammoth Cave, nothing on earth

There are some funny incidents to remem-

ber and smile over. Mr. Walker, from Con-

shoes and changed them at intervals, and who,

hurried to the front ranks, quite forgetting

Then there was our Pennsylvania brother,

licitous regard for "Number One." It occurred

to us that he must have had great confidence

in the gentlemen with whom he left us, and

seemed to be a most enjoyable affair all round

There were some of our loyal brotherhood

whose absence was conspicuous. Everybody

missed Mr. Erwin and Mr. Hargrove, the latter

on "Why I'm Single." As the time for Re

union drew near, sundry epistles came from

Brown's Mills-in-the-Pines to Louisville-in-the

Push, carrying vague hints of the approaching

our Secretary would not be with us this year

"cranberry season," and vaguer regrets that

veniences incident to so large a gathering.

Altogether Encampment week at Louisville

who were so very kind to us.

Hargrove knows,

proceed to climb the corkscrew."

raided the tomato patch.

veranda the rest of the night,

that ever came to weary eyes.

"The great poet, B. F. Taylor, says:

led the white tent;

wagons went,

made a new Nation."

breathing the very spirit of the L.H.W .:

go any further; will we, Lida?'

would find the place.

LOYAL HOME WORKERS.

Gen. I. N. Walker, Commander-in-Chief, G.A.R., says the Objects are Good and Ought to Be Encouraged-Scrips's Notes and Reunion Greetings.

GRAND ARMY INDORSEMENT. Surely the Loyal Home Workers have reason

to take courage and go on. With Lizabeth A. Turner, National President of the Relief Corps, a charter member of their Association, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army to give his practical indorsement of the same, every member should be filled with new zeal for the great work of Progress and Patriotism. Year by year the Loyal Home Workers are

gaining a broader and better understanding of the objects for which they are associated; chiefest of which is that of reaching out and bringing into more perfect union all the leval elements within their radius, asking only that Pittsburg-with diffidence because I was an the applicant for membership be loyal and of good moral character.

The Loyal liome Workers are unique in this, that they bring into membership not only the sons and daughters of Union veterans, but go 'just a little further' and perhaps we of ex Confederates as well; and not only these, but the sons and daughters of those who had no direct relationship to the war, both native and foreign-born. And not only the sons and | Rev. Lemon, Olla Belle Hotham, Georgia daughters, the boys and girls, are members, but older persons as well; and many Union others whose names are familiar in THE veterans have from the first been in the ranks. | NATIONAL TEIBUNE. At Louisville the Loyal Home Workers came into great prominence through the press, and a number of recruits were added to its ranks. not to be with you this time. My father tells Their call upon National President Lizabeth A. | me of his visit to Louisville more than 30 years Turner at the Galt House, and greetings ex- ago, when the boys in blue went without an tended to her, were pleasant social attentions | invitation and did not receive the hearty welto one who has given great aid and encourage- come accorded them in 1895. ment to their work, and of whose interest they are assured during her administration.

National, Department, and Post-have ex- over the old ground of Chickemanga as in the pressed their interest in the Loyal Hame days of yore, but no clang of war shall burst | honor will include a deficiency in some one point. Workers, yet not until this year of our Lord, upon the nir, no smoke of battle darken the 1895, has any distinct Grand Army indorsenoonday sky. ment been given to them. "Those fields which once ran red with carnage shall spackle with crystal fountains and gleam

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF APPROVES.

Following the Louisville Encampment Secretary A. L. Seaman wrote to Gen. I. N. Walker, Union and Confederate blood, Commander-in-Chief, explaining the aims and objects of the Loyal Home Workers, supplying a copy of the Constitution, and asking him to remember the Association, should be have oceasion to refer to the agencies which have arisen to spread the patriotic and nationalizing principles of the Grand Army of the Republic. This letter was forwarded with the indorsement of the President of the Loyal liome Workers, eliciting the following response: HEADQ'ES GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Oct. 14, 1895, 1 Mrs. KATE B. SHERWOOD, President Loyal Home

DEAR MADAM: Your very kind favor of the 6th, inclosing request from Mr. Seaman and indorsement thereon, received. In reply, it will afford me much pleasure to comply with your request in The objects of the association are good, and should

I. N. WALKER. Very sincerely yours, Commander-in-Chief.

BALLY AROUND THE COLORS.

The letter head of the Commander-in-Chief is very beautiful in design. There is a background of clouds, with the sun blazing through, Against this the Grand Army badge is set, with Old Glory blazing to one side.

Such an indorsement from the greatest patriotic association upon the face of the globe ought to inspire everyone of the over 15,000 patriots, young and old, who have enrolled themselves in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Conversation Club to some forward and join the Loyal Home Workers Association and place themselves in the very first ranks of the younger advocates

of Progress and Patriotism. Let the Flag Salute, which has been adopted by the Lt.H.W., not only be given at regular meetings, but let it go wherever a member goes. Let one and all unite in putting into the hearts and on the lips of every citizen, great and small, in the land the consecrating words: "We give our heads and our hearts to God and our coun-

try. One country, one language, one flag.' How many will do this? Let us hear from

you, one and all. LINCOLN CIRCLE, NO. 2.

The call of Secretary P. E. La Munyan, 2531 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia, for a meeting of Lincoln Circle, No. 2, Oct. 21, at the home of Loui M. Stockton, was received too late for proper announcement. Hope a good time may be reported. KANSAS AT THE FRONT.

Kansas L.H.W. are still at the front, under

the wise leadership of Estella Edgecomb, And bers and old-time C.C's. W. F. Volz, Reading, Kan.

SCRIPS'S CHIPS.

A Committee of Massachusetts L.H.W., with | could have induced us to enter it; but now that Tressurer Mary L. Best as Chairman, has been | we had entered it and gotten out alive, we appointed to convey congratulations from the | would not take a world for the trip. L.H.W. to Lizabeth A. Turner, on her election to the National Presidency of the W.R.C. Mrs. Turner was our Treasurer of the original necticut, for instance, who carried two pairs of Reunion Committee.

To the New Woman: "These are the days when he fell down and his light went out, that try men's souls." A cordial greeting was received by the Dell Adams, with whom he was walking, and L.H.W. from the National Daughters of Vet- leaving her to the tender mercies of those who erans. We certainly reciprocate, and wish the | followed.

D. V. continued progress. Assistant Secretary Nora Rivers, of Vermont, who went down with us and through the cave makes an admirable suggestion to other Secre- with us, but who, the next morning, came to taries, when she calls attenion to organizing us at the hotel and told us good-by, just before the State into a Circle, and then when the mem- we were ready to go, because the train was bership grows, and it is possible, a number of crowded and he wanted a seat. We girls were smaller Local Circles can be organized out of entirely overcome with admiration at his so the original Circle.

A sigh escaped a C. C. girl, (Not old enough to vote); And then with charming grace she pulled-A hair off Slater's coat,

Vallace Foster's "Patriotic Primer for the ie Citizen" is destined to glorify the L. H. W. The L. H. W.'s generally were a good-natured otice among its pages quotations from some crowd, and readily overlooked the incon our bright writers: Georgia Martin, Henry Buchen, Lillian Knight, Edith Haines, Carrie Hallowell, Christian Simenson, and others. A new name for "honeymoon," a cording to Hargrove's way of telling it, is the "Crauberry of whom was down on the program for a paper

O, Edith Haines, "where are you at," And where that distant ride? Come, tell us quick, or we will "bust,"

For we're on the toboggan slide. Miss Elvira Sidner Miller is a delightful little lady, a brilliant writer, and a huge story teller. She is very proud of the gold C. C. badge presented her, and wears it conspicuously. It is to be regretted, however, that Miss Miller became ill after her untiring work during the Lucampment, which forced her into retirement, and to subsist on a diet of cracked ice. And now she says that "ice" is not what it's

"cracked up" to be, Who said anything about Spooney Butler? Why "he's not in it" with the L.H.W. One nozen were presented the "Mother-General" one dozen "our delightful little hostess," Georgia Martin: several wore souvenir spoons, others presented smoons to friends, and I-

Biole one at Mammoth Cave. I wish to emphatically deny that there was any "spooning" done at Louisville, and I deprecate the necessity of stating that "C. C."

does not stand for "Courting Club," We'll sing one song Of my old Kentucky "hum," And "nary" one said nac, And every one said sye. Oh, my Hannah!

"Am'ty gind y' come."

single, and the married men had an expression

of a fellow-feeling in their eyes.

That Amos! He "loves much-likewise many." His mind and his body vascillated between the Commercial office, where scribbled one little newspaper lady of many charms, and a dingy little office on the fifth floor of the Courier-Journal Building, where another little woman reigns, whose brilliancy and wit have won more hearts than Amos's. But the greatest fascination Louisville seemed to hold for that boy was a house which bore the gala inscription, "Welcome, ye grand old warriors! One sandwich with every drink!" Every time he came within hailing distance of this place, he went in like a warrior-he saw, and he conquered. (We saw him go.)

It was my great pleasure to have the L.H.W.'s in Louisville, and to be with them, though I regret that owing to the houseful of company I had at home, I could not be with them as much as I wanted, and there were some here whom I did not even meet. Though the faces were strange, I shall never forget the many little deeds of kindness, nor the kind words that came back to me from so many sources after all had gone home. Emma R. Perkins, Assistant Secretary for The gold badge and the handsome spoons

that were given me by the Club I feel were Rhode Island, writing from Foster Center, R. I., after expressing regrets at absence, said: entirely undeserved, but prize them because "There are grand possibilities before the Loyal in them are embodied so many generous Home Workers, and it is the purpose and work thoughts. of the members to make this association sec-

It is so much easier to give thanks for them now than it was after Mrs. Sherwood's "presentation speech" at the church, when my new alike, always remembering that Old wits completely forsook me. My heart partook | refines society. Glory swings triumphant over our heads, and partly of Mrs. Sherwood's embarrassment upon a similar occasion; though, for my own satisfaction, let me say that she had been there often perhaps, the main cause of my flustration was faith which exists to-day. the memory of the eloquence and credit with always want to go again? This is expressed in the patriotic greetings sent to sixth annual man, had acquitted himself when Mrs. Sherthreats to "get even" with me for giggling, eternity." "It was with diffidence and difficulty that I should an opportunity ever present.

wended my way up to Headquarters of the I am the unwilling possessor of a piece of Mr. fifth annual Reunion, September, 1894, at caman's necktie, which he cut into pieces and divided among the L.H.W. cave party, as a in the house. Some are very superstitious entire stranger, and with difficulty because my pledge that we either be present in St. Paul father, who was my escort, stopped at almost every crossing and said: 'I don't think we'll Somehow or other that scrap of silk is an incubus-it weighs on my spirits-though for bril "But every time he stopped I coaxed him to liancy and variety of colors neither my crazy quilt nor Joseph's fabled coat could ever equal t. The sight of it is associated with visions of "We at last reached Headquarters, where we scarletina, spotted fever and a legion of other had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Sherwood, ailments, and I've put it safely out of sight for a year. "On to St. Paul" is our motto. Marrin, Mr. Er vin, 'Only Amos,' and many

Georgia A. Martin. Loyally-

The Stars and Stripes in Song and Story Happy Household.

CONVERSATION CLUB.

Rules of the Club. -1. Write briefly, 2. Write onl on one side of the paper. 3. Write to the point. Write on one subject. 5. Write your best, 6. Each week the names of those writing the best letters-"What a beautiful lessen of patriotism! The style, come osition, spelling, penmanship and gen victor and the vanquished met to talk over all eral merit considered-will be named at the head But, although Grand Army Commanders- the differences of the past. They shall march of this common on the Honor Roll, First hono will include all of these requirements. Second PRIZE PAPER.

A prize book has been awarded Anna A. Howell, Freesoil, Mich., for the following conflowers shall flourish in a soil made rich by Home Workers:

> The history of our flag has never uppeared in our Loyal Home Workers columns, Is it because everyone is so well acquainted with it? Undoubtedly. Anyway, I think everyone ought to be. So, as I have written it up, I will send it in, for I am sure someone will mjoy reading it.

Only one flag! for four years we defended, Only one flag! through war's sacrifice ended, Only one flag! proudest, grandest in story, Only one flag! our beloved Old Glory!

South, but we have also a New North, and these On Saturday, June 14, 1777, a resolution was passed by Congress providing for a National flag of 13 alternating stripes, seven red and six DEAR L.H.W. AND C. C.; I have not been white, with a blue square in the upper staffsilent so long for want of something to say, but corner, in which were 13 white stars "reprebecause I had so much to say that I didn't know senting a new constellation." President Washington and a committee designated by Congress had previously secured the services of sipation and the Mammoth Cave excursion, I Betsy Ross, of Philadelphia, and the flag was am just beginning to feel rested. That cave made at her residence between May 23 and trip was almost a fini her. Even at this late June 7, 1777. Mrs. Ross thereafter continued day I am sometimes startled out of a midnight to manufacture flags for the Government. nightmare by the fancied voice of Bishop: Her daughter, Ciarissa Claypoole, succeeded "Ladies and gentlemen, we are now at the to the business and carried it on until she

most difficult part of our journry. We will joined the Friends, when she abandoned it lest her handiwork should be used in time of war. After nearly 18 miles of tortuous wending, The resolution of Congress adopting the deeven the most sedate of us burst out into little sign of the flag was officially promulgated on irrepressible remarks: "We wouldn't mind the Sept. 3, 1777. The Stars and Stripes, however, corkscrew so much if there were a bottle on had been thrown to the breeze for some time the end of it." "This thing is getting dreadprevious to this date. There has been some fully monotonous. Say, Mr. Guide, isn't dispute as to where the colors were first hoisted as a battle flag.

Eighteen miles in a dead heat, and not one It is claimed that shortly after the action of thing that we could press into service to sus-Congress the flag appeared on a war vessel in pend starvation, except two blind beetles and the harbor of Philadelphia. Be that as it times. may, it is pretty clearly established that the Then, when we got back to the hotel, at 3:30 first appearance of the flag in the Continental a. m., we couldn't get a bite, until a small but army was when it was hoisted over Fort Stanselect delegation, headed by Rose Jansen, wix, the site of the present city of Rome, N.Y., on Friday, Aug. 3, 1777. But the worst of it-the very climax of the

When Vermont and Kentucky were admithotel keeper's audacious cruelty-was that ted to the Union Congress decided that the some of our tired little party had to sit on the design of the flag should be 15 stripes and 15 stars after May 1, 1795. The National stand-Through the energetic kindness of two of ard was in this form during the war of 1812 the boys, four of us girls got a room with two and until 1818, although by that time the numbeds in it. But when we learned they had no ber of States had been increased to 20. On place to sleep we dragged one of the beds into | March 24, 1818, Congress adopted an act providing that the flag should consist of 13 stripes, down on the other bed to the sweetest sleep with a Union of 20 stars, and that on every admission of a State another star should be added The cave jaunt, the weary plodding, which | to the Union on the Fourth of July next sucgradually fell into a stiff, stolid march whose sole endeavor was to "get there," broken at

ceeding such admission. Star after star has since appeared in the blue intervals by little outbursts of merriment; the field of the Union, and the number will shortly long procession of figures with their flickering have reached 45. The 13 stripes remain to lights, winding up, down and around those | teach a lesson of unchanging patriotism. The masses of wall, over chasms, across the River | tenutiful banner was never yet lowered before now, how many will be at the Beloit Reunion? Echo, through narrow passes, and bringing be- a foreign foe, and out of the greatest civil war Though retired to the ranks, my interest is fore us so vividly Dore's somber processions in in history it came without a star missing from unabated. I would hear from L.H.W. mem- the "Purgatory"; the mighty, awful grandeur the field whose hue was born of heaven's own of those ancient mammeth walls and caverns- | blue,

God bless our stars forever! It is Liberty's refrain, From the snows of wild Nevada To the sounding woods of Maine: Where the green Multuamah wanders; Where the Alabama rests: Where the thunder shakes his turban Over Alleghany's crest :

Where the mountains of New England Mock Atlantic's stormy main; Where God's palm imprints the prairie With the type of heaven again; Where the mirrored morn is dawning, Link to link our lakes along; And Sacramento's Golden Gate

Swinging open to the song-There and there, "Our stars forever!" How it echoes! How it thrills! Blot that banner? Why, they bore it When no sunset bathed the hills.

Now over Bunker see it billow, Now at Bennington it waves, Ticonderogo swells beneath. And Saratoga's graves. O, long ago, at Lexington, And above those minute-men, The "Old Thirteen" were blazing bright-

God's stars are gleaming through it-Stars not woven in its thread; Unfurl it, and that flag will gleam With the beavens overhead. O, it beckoned on the Pilgrims, On the pinious of their prayer; O, it billowed o'er the battle On the surges of the air;

There were only thirteen then.

O, the stars have risen in it Till the eagle waits the sun. And Freedom from her mountain watch Shouts: "Forty-five in one!" When the weary years are halting In the mighty march of Time, And no new ones throng the threshold Of its corridors sublime; When the clarion call, "Close up! " Rings along the lines no more,

SALAD WITHOUT OIL.

Boil a plump year-old chicken until tender,

board, and with a sharp knife cut lengthwise

Four tablespoons of melted butter, the

on that account. Then adieu, our blessed banner-Then adieu, but not before! Well, I don't know: I never had a honeymoon but I had always dreamed that such a season partock more of a "slrupy," sugary nature, HAPPY HOUSEHOLD. than lemons, gooseberries, cranberries, or any thing of an neid quality. But, of course, Brother Salads and Sweets for Loyal Home Workers.

The general inference is that he racked his gray matter in vain for presentable reasons with salt, the day before you want to make why he was single, and finally settled his your salad. This will make the meat firm and quandary by getting married. We wish you easily cut, without shredding. Slip the meat inck, Brother Hargrove, and a complete banishcarefully from the bones, removing the skin ment of everything partaking of the nature of and hard bits of any kind. Lay the meat on a cranberries from your honeymoon.

Mosses, Buchen and John King were also into narrow strips, and then across, making down to account for their being single, but small cubes; never chop the megt. Wash and they both mysteriously disappeared before the trim an equal portion of celery, cut in the same entertainment, and we fancied they were afraid way, and add to the chicken and mix together to tell. Mr. Buchen, we bear, has arrived safely with a fork, adding the following dressing: home, but it seems that Mr. King didn't stop running ustil he got to Texas.

yolks of three eggs, small teaspoonful of mus-Only the invincible Amos was left to tell the | tard, one tablespoonful of sugar, half a teatale, and his reasons (or his reason) were such a spoonful of pepper, and half a cupful of vinegar, mixture of tears-paregoric bottles, milliners' watered if too strong. Let it come to a scald, hills, starvation, midnight wanderings over stirring until it begins to thicken. scattered tucks, etc., that when he had finished we girk all thanked Providence that he was Read " Better than a Pension," page 3.

Study of the International Sunday-School Lesson Appointed for Nov. 3, 1895.

Subject: Samuel the Judge. 1 Sam., 7:3-12. One reading these notes should first carefully study the paragraph from the Holy Scriptures as indicated above.l INTRODUCTION.

The Bible is interesting in proportion to the amount of time given to its study. Rev. A. H. Plumb, D. D., recently said in sermon at Roxbury, Mass. : "The belief that by the possession of the Bible alone we shall be saved is most erroneous.

We must faithfully study the Holy Book in

order to have a thorough knowledge, and become familiar with the laws of God. "The Bible is God's medicine for the soul. Through it He has given us His promises and enlightenment. It is the key of Christian enlightenment and explains the characteristics of the different nations. On the Bible depends all future prosperity. It humanizes life and

"The dim and vague persuasions, the contemptuous sneers and change of attitude of such an act. Nevertheless, it is not unlikely modern scholars and scientists regarding the | that Eleazer offered the sacrifice. He was a before, and ought to have known better. But, | Holy Book are the cause of the great lack of

"To prevent and ward off the malaria of which our Mississippi friend, T. Shelby Chap- doubt that exists to-day, one's system must be may explain all the difficulty. saturated in God's faith and word. It is a lamp wood called on him for a speech, and of his | which will lead us into the realms of an endless There are persons who treat the Bible as a

sort of charm to keep away evil. They do not

read it, but they feel more comfortable if it be

about it. next Fall, or send the fragment of necktie. Subject: The Philistines Conquered by THE ISRAELITES NEAR MIZPRH-GOD, PRAYER AND LIGHTNING VS. BAAL, BLUS-TER AND SWORDS.

> Preliminaries. The lesson should begin at verse 3. Thus we shall have greater unity of thought. There is, however, a connection between a clause in verse 2 and the paragraph for study. The occasion of the meeting of the people at Mizpen (V. 6) and the lamentation mentioned in verse 2 are intimate. It was the sad plight of the people that moved Samuel to take some steps for relief. While there was sighing for the "good old times"-while the people were thus in a tractable state of mind-an opportunity was furnished warranting Samuel in the hope he

could benefit the nation over which he had be-

come judge. 4:1. He seized on it. Samuel as Judge. We read in V. 6, "Samuel judged the children of Israel in Mizneh." After his entrance to the tabernacle, being but a child, we hear nothing of him till he was about 30 years of age, when we learn, "The word of Samuel tribution to the flag literature of the Loyal | came to all Israel." (4:1.) Then, probably, 20 years intervene, and he is not far from 50 years of age, when, as we read, he judged Israel. V. 6 of the lesson. By "judged" we mean that he in a religious sense told the people how to return to God. Further, he aided them in adjusting difficulties then existing among themselves as a natural result of their wandering away from the true worship. For over 20 years the people had recognized Samuel as an established prophet. 3:20, 21. He exercised civil functions, as in Ex., 18: 13-16. Also, like Othniel, Ehud, Barack, Gideon, he was a military judge. Then, at Mizpeh, as a consequence of long-continued lack of gennine religious culture and principle, there was much for Samned to do as a judge in ecclesiastical and ethical matters. Probably at Mizpeh there may have been some occasion to exercise preventive powers in the cases of such as refused

> The Call for the Meeting. 1. The time. It took place in about the year 2884 A. M., or 1120 B. C. It is thought Samuel was 40 to 50 years of age. Eli had been dead

to relinquish idolatry.

for about 20 years. 2. The place. It was Mizpeh. V. 6. That place was in the tribe of Benjamin, (Josh., 18:21, 26,) and about four and one-half miles northwest from Jerusalem. Mizpeh is now known as Nebi Samwill. It was a historic place, and made sacred as a point for assemblage and consultation. Jud., 20:1; 21:1. Again, Samnel called for a meeting at Mizpeh to choose a King. 1 Sam., 10: 17. Then, it is thought day been dropped from the pension-roll for Samuel purposed leading the Israelites against the Philistines, and so had the place of rendez- | claim I am entitled to payment up to Aug. 26. yous on the border of the land of the Philis-

3. By whom called? It is evident that Samnel originated the call. He first gathered about himself a number of influential men who could be easily reached, and instructed them. He sent them abroad to proclaim more generally the proposed meeting. We can see that he, as their prophet, auxious to relieve the people from their distressing condition, issued a call summoning them together. It is likely the gathering was a representative one. The leading men from all parts met Samuel for consultation. A time and a place were most probably fixed on for the gathering.

4. Nature of the call. While the occasion partook of a political and military character, yet it was mainly religious and reformatory. The call itself gave the people a full idea of Samuel's purpose in wanting a meeting. We see why the "house of Israel" (V. 3) had tecome so desolate; why the people were subject to the Philistines; why they lamented (V. 2.); why their bondage to a foreign power was protracted. They had leaned toward idolatry. They secured the Promised Land through the aid and guidance of the true God. For a long time they succeeded in vanquishing the heathen inhabitants. They had been warned again and again that if they waned at all in the dependence on Jehovab-if they yielded an iota to the worship of the heathen gods-they would lose their power, be deprived of God's help, and left to the mercy of their enemies. Now we see why they were subject to the Philistines. They had compromised their God. They began to sympathize with heathen worship. It would seem they actually joined in the adoration of idols. The names of two classes of the gods of the Philistines are given; to wit, Ashtaroth and Baalim, which are plurals of Ashtareth and Baal. Those are chief divinities of the Canaanites. Ashtareth corresponded with Venus or Astarte of the Greeks, and Ishtar of the Assyrians. Baal was probably paralled by cluded the male. We may understand, then, all the gods and goddesses of the Canaanites. It is astonishing that after so numerous precautions of God through Moses, Joshua, and others, against the worship of idols-after all the evidences of God's power as shown in His dealings with the Israelites-that yet the people seemed to have a proclivity toward gods and goddesses. Their sins had involved them in serious troubles. Reformation was demanded. The only way in which it was possible for them to escape was by a return to the service exclusively of the One True and Only God. As soon as the people thus gave up idoltry they were assured God, who delivered them from Pharoah, God, who tumbled down the walls of Jericho, would again come to their rescue, enabling them to defeat the Philistines. Hence, they were called on to prepare their hearts. See V. 2. We see the tractability of the people and the influence of Samuel in the fact of ready response to his urgent appeals. The people turned from idols, resumed worship of God alone, believed the promise of deliverance, obeyed Samuel's orders. We notice how God always accompanies His commands by encouragements to obedience. If the people reformed they were guaranteed victory over the Philistines. If they assembled as Samuel di-

The Meeting.

We notice the several acts of the people at Mizpeh, 1. They "drew water and poured it out before the Lord." V. 6. Many and opposite opinions have been held as to what we were to understand by this. The most generally-received view is that they repented-shed tears over their sinfulness. They may literally have poured water out as symbolic of their contrition. Ps., 22:14; 62:8. 2. They fasted. Feeling as they truly did, there would be little disposition for banqueting. Fasting is not so much a formal matter as a natural accompaniment. Often, however, it is not only a consequent but an antecedent. It is well to fast as a religious exercise, quickening to the subjective process of self-examination. 3. They confessed their sins. That was a most impressive | trained horse met the fate of its owners."

religious gathering. It was a season of critical self-inspection. It was a fit preparation for reformation and reconsecration. Doubtless it was a genuine work of grace.

According to the Hebrew method of worship, consisting of the sacrificing of animals, a burnt offering was presented unto the Lord. The victim was a lamb. V. 9. It could not have been less than seven days old. Lev., 22: 27. It was offered "wholly." Kitto's explanation is very good: "He offered it entire, without taking off the skin, which was the perquisite of the priest, and without dividing the carcass into parts, as usual, and separating the head, the tail, the feet, and the internal fat, Samuel could not be unacquainted with the proper ceremonies, but there was probably no time for their exact observance."

But Samuel was not a priest. And Mizpeh was not the one place appointed for the offering of sacrifices. Possibly, however, Samuel did not act as priest in presenting a sacrifice; he may have directed a priest to make the sacrifice. 1 Sam., 13:9-13, shows how Samuel blamed Saul for such presumption. It is admitted Samuel was a prophet, and some bold prophets, specially in emergencies, could exercise priestly functions. Elijah, we remember, though not a priest, offered a sacrifice. 1 Ki. 18: 31-38. But a time comes when even a layman can assume important clerical duties. Some branches of the Christian Church, e. g., permit of baptism by a layman; yea, even by a woman, in case of probably sudden death. Some have said it is more fit that a layman who is truly sincere and pious present an offering to God than that an unholy man in orders perform priest, and hence clothed with authority. "Qui facit per alterum, facit per se," meaning he who does an act through another does it himself,

The Battle. The Philistines suspected that the Israelites were planning attack. Hence they proceeded at once to try to drive them away from Mizpeh, making an onset upon the Israelites while the latter were in the acts of worship. Samuel, in accordance with his promise in verse 5, offered prayer in behalf of his people, who, remembering his promise, besought its fulfillment. It is not likely the Israelites were armed. The Philistines would take precaution that their slaves be deprived of implements for war. 1 Sam., 13: 19. God came to the rescue, bringing into effectiveness the lightnings of the sky Josephus adds there was an earthquake, Ant., 6, 2: 2. The Philistines were beaten, and the Israelites followed up their advantage to Beth-Car.

The Memorial.

To keep the victory in mind as a constant inspiration to the Israelites, Samuel set up a stone in the vicinity of the victory, taking precaution not to give the honor of triumph to Baal, but to Jehovah. The evil are our Philistines. We conquer them through Christ our Captain. Hence the

familiar lines of Robinson: Here I'll raise mine Ebenezer; Hither by thy help I'm come; And I hope, by thy good pleasure, Safely to arrive at home. Jesus sought me when a strat Wand'ring from the fold of God; He, to rescue me from danger, Interposed his precious blood,

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OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

[Correspondents should write each question on a separate sheet of paper, give full name and address and mark it "Correspondents' Column." No attention will be paid to communications not ac companied with name and address of writer. It is requested that a stamp be inclosed for reply by letter. Postal cards will be replied to by mail only. Replies by mail will ordinarily be within a week, and if in this column within three

H. B. K., Cleveland, O .- I was pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, and drew pension for nearly three years; then I received a notice from the Pension Office stating that my pension would be discontinued after 30 days, unless 1 furnished testimony showing a mental or physical disability that entitled me to it. I at once sent on medical testimony showing I was fully as bad off as when my pension was granted, and I thereafter drew pension for that quarter, which ended June 4. About the 1st of Septem ber I received a letter from the Commissioner, dated Aug. 26, stating that my name had that reasons set forth in the first letter. Now, I as my name was not dropped till that day, but payment is refused from the date I was last paid, June 4. Can I not collect up to Aug. 26? Answer. We think not, as it is held that the requirements of the act of Dec. 21, 1893, (which is the only law requiring notice,) are met by such a proceeding as was had in your case, it being maintained that it is competent for the Commissioner to drop the pensioner's name at any date after the 30 days required by law, if he is then satisfied that, from a consideration of all the testimony in the case, there is no title to further pension, and that the fact of continuing payment pending the consideration of testimony submitted, does not necessitate a new notice; in short, the pracnot necessitate a new notice; in short, the prac-tice is to not drop the name from the roll if the 6. Small island of Denmark. (Wore.) 7. Inhabtestimony satisfies the Commissioner, but if it itants of the United States. does not, then so soon as the testimony is considered the name is dropped, providing 30 days have elapsed from date of receipt of original notice. If it were held that the submission of new testimony required a new 30 days' notice if it were unsatisfactory testimony, one could continue to draw indefinitely by filing new testimony within 30 days of receipt of each notice. Our position as to the exercise of the power of the suspension and dropping of pensions is clearly understood by our readers.

Read "Better than a Pension," page 3. ROBBERS AIDED BY A HORSE

Carried by the Well-Trained Horse into the Camp of the Thieves. [Lewiston Journal.] "When I was in Nebraska, near the Snake River, north of the Great Sand Hill, in 1859,'

said a Lewiston citizen, "we had four camps, situated about 18 miles apart, and to go from Thorne's Camp to Dunham Camp it was necessary to go through a long piece of pine woods. For a number of months every one Jove or Jupiter. Ashtaroth collectively repre- who had gone through the woods alone sented the female deities, while Baslim in- | never came back. One day it was necessary | While our people in prayer on their faces fell down, money and no escort, and I set out on a horse that I got from a stable keeper near Thorne

Camp. "When I had nearly reached the woods. five miles out, my horse was taken ill and refused to go on. Clearly, to my medical eye, it had been poisoned slightly by some one. Soon what looked like a hunter came along on a horse and offered to swap, taking mine back to the stable if I would leave his near Dunham Camp with a trapper. I ought to have seen through this, but I did not. I got on to the powerful horse of the stranger and started through the five miles of woods. Half way through, without any apparent reason, the horse broke into a trot, a gallop, and finally a run, and dashed off the trail through the woods, picked his way among trees as nicely as if he had gone that way a hundred times. Pull as I would at the bridle, he paid no attention, but ran the faster. When he had leaped a brook and landed on the sand beyond the marks of footprints alarmed me, and I slipped off at the risk of my life. He ran on up a ravine and I hid, rected they were promised the influence of his prayers to God. V. 5. fearing that it was a trap, as it afterward prayers to God. V. 5. with rifles came back on the trail, one riding the horse, now as calm as a lamb. I picked my way to the road and got out to

the camp. "Two weeks later 19 of us followed a man who had hired a horse at the same place I did. It was taken ill, and the same trapper came along on the same horse. When the horse dashed into the woods, as he had been trained to do, 19 of us dashed after him and finally arrived at a mountain camp of the robbers. We took every man-seven of them-and, well! law was not well supported out there then, and no court sat nearer than 200 miles. We didn't carry the rascals away from their own campfire. The



Norg.-No. 1993 was omitted from the last through error. Authors of word-forms: Phil Down (2), Rex Ford (2), St. Julian, A. Dandy, C. Saw (2).

SEAROOM

TAPSTER

PUSTIAN

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2000-RATFISH

ACSTATES.

UPTEARS

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HENFISH

CANICAR

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1999-BUSCHAT

NEW PUZZLES,-NO. 213. NO. 2061-CHARADE. There once did live an Indan-A vagabondish Sioux, Who cabbaged almost everything That came within his vioux.

He planned a raid upon a train-The FIRST was what to dioux; The emigrants were not in LAST, And numbered not a floux. The ball at last was opened out,

With a bullaballoux; The "tenderfoot" still held the fort, And TOTAL out the Sioux. -Miss Fir, St. Mary's, O. NO. 2062-CONUNDRUM CLUB OCTAGON.

1. Idleness, 2, The dodo, 3, A mechanical contrivance for loading, as a gun. 4. A composite herb, 5. A town of Scotland, 6. Serenity, (Obs.) . American preacher and author; 1794-1838. S. A. small dome-like building covering the tomb of Mohammedan, especially of a saint or person of rank. (Standard.) 9. Bishop of Magbhile, 682. 10. Softer. —PRIMROSE, Baltimore, Md.

NO. 2063-TRANSPOSITION. Her FIRST ONE, set with dainty care, Half hides from sight her PINAL bair, But cannot hide the PRIMAL eyes, Nor cheeks whereto the binshes rise, If I but chance that way to stare.

Of old, as we are both aware, I vowed her fairest of the fair, Alas! a rival rich and wise Her first won.

In weeds, which PRIME her men declare, And with a million cash to spare, What wonder swains swarm round like flies! "No husband, though," she pertly cries; Yet she has loves, and I'm, I swear, Her first one! -Guidon, Washington, D. C.

NO. 2064-HALF-SQUARE. 1. Situated behind the palate. 2. Fasts of eight days before great festivals. 3. Stability. 4. In artillery the thick boards which constitue the platorm on which the cannon is mounted. (Nuttall, 5. Pareira braya. (Dungl.) 6. One of the great livisions of the globe. 7. River in Europe, (Stieler.) 8. City of Eiis, (Smith.) 9, To writhe, 10. Nooks or corners. 11. Ens. 12. A letter. -PALLAS, Pawtucket, R. I.

NO. 2065-WORD DELETION. First was walking down the street. When a WHOLE she chanced to meet. And, familiar with his record, Would have passed him by. But, got up in stunning style, He accosts her with a sm And presents her with a flower. While he winked his starboard eye.

Chatting gaily-idle talk-He suggests a little walk, And the maiden, unsuspecting, Makes position by his side. With his croules he has bet That the first young girl he met Would succumb without a murmur, And receive him as her guide.

Silly girls, beware of guile; 'Tis his only aim and purpose To make maidens see his charms. It will second in the end Any gir: who makes a friend Of a WHOLE, for it is written That his friendship only harms. -FRANK LYNN, Oakland, Cal.

NOS. 2066-7-SQUARES. 1. A box where passengers deposit their fares. Stand.) 2, Italian archæologist and author: 1719-1790. 3. P. O., Bossier Co., La. 4. English actor;

1772-1835. 5. Italian lawyer and writer; b. 1313. 6. A European singing bird. 7. Primitive statues. 1. A large African antelope. 2. A country of western Asia. 3. English engineer and mechani-cian; 1724-1792. 4. An American compound as-

-X. L. C. R., Lyons, N. Y.

NO. 2068-TERMINAL DELETION.

The Forest Fire. The night was yet dark, though the morning was dawning. When a loud cry arose-a loud cry of warning; For, only too true, we could see not far back The demon, King Fire, laying waste in his track.

Away from our homes in anguish we fled. Ne'er more would their roof-tree re-echo our tread, For the breath of the demon came down on us And drove us like sheep away from our fold.

The weather was warm, but his breath made us Marmer, And Two drove the poor birds thro' the forest's green dormer, Whilst the pitiful cries of the children and mothers Were straining the hearts of fathers and brothers.

PRIME the speed of a bird-we knew but too well Twas a coming to drive us-where-Ah! none could tell: Yet, leaving our loved homes to fall in his track, We rushed headlong onward, ne'er more to go

But the merciful God in his bounteous love Now looked down upon us from Heaven above; He shifted the winds, He saved us our town, And soon we returned to our loved spot once more,

Where we knelt down again, on the meetinghouse And vowing to trust in His mercy for e'er. We uttered to Heaven a thanksgiving prayer. -SHOO FLY, Flushing, N. Y.

NOS. 2069-70-DIAMONDS. 1. A letter. 2. To drink. 3. Mothery. 4. A town of Spain. 5. Italian painter; 1800. 6. Seaport, Geneva, Italy. (Bij.) 7. Those who bereave. 8. To refuse. (Obs.) 9. Started. 10. Nooks or cor-ners. 11. A letter. —C. SAW, New York City. 1. A letter. 2. A bright-colored domesticated variety of the id. 3. To fish by trolling. (Stan ...) 4. A mechanical drawing. 5. One of a secret society organized in Ireland in 1795. 6. Pretension. 7. An

CHAT WITH CONTRIBUTORS.

-REX FORD, Alplaus, N. Y.

DARBY is again on hand with a batch of answers, after a protracted absence. We would be pleased, indeed, if he would now send a few flats, the equal of his which saw the light herein a couple of years ago, and were so much admired. Do so! —Shoo Fly's maiden contribution is one of the sort which finds ready acceptance. Others, of equal merit, can be used .- Our readers will doubtless a genuine pleasure to see X. L. C. R. in his accustomed place, which we hope he will not vacate again. C. Saw's last two forms are up to the standard, one being used this week. The pyramid will hird year under our charge will come to an end with the closing of November. There seems to be little doubt as to who will capture the prize for the largest number of puzzles published during the 52 weeks, as Rex Ford has a good lead, with 49 in print to date. Rex, by the way, has conquered HRIMTHURSAR, and Dan D. Lyon wins the HAZARDwhom the word therein mastered was long a subject of contention. It is a diamond without a flaw.

10-24-'95.

R. O. Chestro

Some Practical Suggestions for Our Agricultural Readers.

Our Dairy Exports. In his report on American dairy products. our Consul at Glasgow, Scotland, says that the largest supply of imported cheese comes from Canada, the United States being second. The greatest demand for the latter is in the months of July, August, and September, when the supply at home and from other countries is not so plentiful. The quality of the average cheese from the United States is not up to that of Canada or New Zealand. It is complained of the cheeses from the United States that they are not entirely covered with cheese-cloth. as are those from the other two countries above mentioned. The United States cheeses, when kept for any length of time, are apt to get dirty and mitey, which hurts

their appearance and sale very much. If

they were completely covered the cloths,

when pulled off, would leave a nice, clean

skin. This would also help to keep their

weight better, as the loss in weight with

keeping is generally heavy. The great trouble with the market for American cheese in Glasgow is in the lack of quality of the offerings and the unreliability of the exporters. The consumption of cheese per capita in Scotland is perhaps more than four times that of the United States. It is one of the most common articles of food among all classes, and almost indispensable with the poorer class. Our Consul at Leith says that the supply of butter in this district comes from numerous sources in addition to that which is obtained from the home producers. Denmark, Germany (Keil), Holland, and Ireland all contribute. In recent years the import of butter from the Australian Colonies has been rapidly increasing. The favor with which Australian butter has been received is due in a great measure to the splendid manner in which it is packed for transportation. The butter from the United States does not command prices equal to those obtained for the home or for the continental or colonial product. There are considerable quantities of butter imported from the United States, but it has to be sold at lower figures than that coming from any other quarter. The butter imported from the United States, as a rule, is inferior in quality. The better quality is ceasing to be sent here, and the lower quality is being slowly superseded by the use of margarine. The best butter is furnished by Denmark. A very prominent dealer in dairy products at Leith gives it as his opinion that the demand for butter from the United States will cease to be of any importance unless a radi-

the Australian style as a mod-l. At Bradford, England, our Consul reports that there is no longer a sale for American butter, the former market having been destroyed by the unevenness of the quality. American cheese is declared to be uniformly inferior to Canadian. The same report as to butter comes from Tunstall. Southampton is supplied chiefly with butter from Australia, which is cheaper than the American. The Provision Trade Association of Liverpool complains of large quantities of bogus or filled American cheese, and recommends that its export be absolutely prohibited and greater care be expended in the manufacture of the best, so as to equal the Canadian in quality. These reports are very valuable as showing the opinion in which our dairy products are held abroad, and the requirements of the trade.

cal change be speedily effected both in the

quality sent here and in the style of market-

in lighter cases or boxes, and he commends

ing. He states that butter should be packed

Feeding Fowls. After a series of experiments the New York Station has arrived at the following conclusions:

Two lots of laying hens, of large and small breeds respectively, having their grain food only dry and whole, ate more food at greater cost per fowl and for the live weight than did two similar lots having about 37 per cent, of their grain ground and moistened. A pen of Leghorns, which had for the year 37 per cent, of their food ground and moist-

ened grain, produced eggs at a greater profit than did an exactly similar pen fed whole grain. Of two like pens of Cochins, the one fed whole grain produced eggs at much less cost than did the pen baving ground grain, which result is attributed partly to the exercise

assured in feeding whole grain. With the kinds of whole grain ordinarily available it is not possible to feed a largely grain ration having as narrow a nutritive ratio-that is, containing as large a proportion of the nitrogenous food constituents, as is perhaps necessary for best results from

laying hens. By using some of the highly nitrogenous by-products, such as cottonseed meal, pea meal, gluten feed, etc., with ground grain, it is possible to feed a somewhat narrow ration without feeding an excessive amount

With hens fed similar rations, when the hens of smaller breeds give only the same egg yield as the hens of larger breeds, the eggs are more cheaply produced by the smaller hens, but taking into consiceration the cost of raising and the ultimate poultry value of the hens, the profits will be equally or more favorable for the larger hens.

Feathers and Their Uses. Many people neglect to save the feathers of their poultry, thinking them of but litale value. Such persons will be surprised at the following uses to which they are put. The quills from the second and third jo of the wing of the turkey are used for making feather dusters. Large quills of both geese and turkeys are used for feather bone. Dry chicken feathers are used for cushions, and the feathers from the large Pekin and Aylesbury ducks are mixed with those of geese. Feathers are also valuable as fertilizers, and will pay for the saving. Feathers for market should be clean and free from blood. Any of the commission merchants

will receive them on consignment. Sulphur to Destroy Scab and Rot.

Prof. B. D. Halsted, of the New Jersey Experiment Station, has published a bulletin. apparatus for producing fire by friction. 8. Post-Township of Hancock County, Me. 9. A twin crystal. 10. Worthless. 11. A letter, showing the good effects of flowers of sulphur to prevent scab in the common white potato and to prevent soil rot on sweet potatoes. Upon one plot of ground sulphur was used at the rate of 300 pounds per acre. The freshly-cut seed was rolled in the sulphur and the balance of the sulphur sprinkled in open rows. Adjoining plots in the field had everything in common with the above, except the addition of the sulphur. Where the sulphur was used the potatoes came out remember what word deletion is like. No. 1819 was a specimen, upon the word BEING, the "first," or word deleted, being IN, and the "second," BEG. Frank Lynn's is well worked out.—It is nearly all scabby and unmarketable. In another field, 47 per cent. of the potatoes were scabby but on the part sulphured the scab was reduced to one per cent.; merely grace the November "Enigma." - Mystery's rolling the cut potato seed in sulphur reduced the scab to five per cent. With sweet potatoes the result was equally favorable. keeping off soil rot in a field where the crop was worthless last year. Sulphur has long been known as a powerful germicide, and ously prize offered by Calvin, who will please note the fact. No. 2070 is dedicated to J. E. W., with where planted on land that has the germ of scab or where the seed is affected by this

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

fungus.